OCTOBER 1, 1789. THE NUMBER 373.

Virginia Gazette AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

Proceedings of Congress,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Continued from our laſt.)

TUESDAY, August 27, 1789.

MR. SMITH (S. C.) preſented a bill to eſtabliſh hoſpitals for the relief of ſick and diſabled ſeamen, and to regulate the harbours of the United States; which was read a firſt time.

This bill reſolves, that hoſpitals ſhall be eſtabliſhed and maintained in ſuch ſea-port towns of the United States as the Preſident ſhall direct, by a deduction from the wages of ſeamen, which Captains and commanders of veſſels ſhall pay to the officers of the cuſtoms at each entry of their veſſels.

Mr. Scott agreeably to his notice, moved a reſolution to the following effect: That a place ought to be fixed for the permanent reſidence of the general government, as near the centre of population, wealth, and extent of country as is conſiſtent with the convenience of the atlantic navigation, having alſo a due regard to the weſtern territory. He then moved to make this motion the order of the day for Thurſday next.

Mr. Sherman objected: He thought the houſe had as much important buſineſs before them, as they could poſſibly diſpatch without entering on this: Neither was the government in poſſeſſion of reſources at preſent for the eſtabliſhment of a federal town. He therefore moved that the ſecond Monday in December next be aſſigned for taking this motion into conſideration.

Mr Hartly hoped the motion would prevail. Gentlemen, he ſaid, who lived near New York might perhaps be ſatisfied to poſtpone this ſubject for ten or a dozen years. But he thought that juſtice to the citizens of this city required that it ſhould be ſoon ſettled. They were going into large expences for erecting a palace for the Preſident, and for other objects; if th preſumption, on which this project was founded, was not well grounded, it was juſt and proper that they ſhould be undeceived, A regard for their intereſts therefore re-quired that we ſhould let them know what they were to depend upon.—He thought alſo that ſ me attention ought to be paid to the petitions of the people reſpecting a permanent ſeat.

Mr. Burke ſuggeſted that it would be doing great injuſtice to the ſouthern ſtates, to fix on ſo early a day in the next ſeſſion, as it was not probable that the members from thoſe ſtates would have aſſembled.

Mr. Fitzſimons conceived the preſent was the moſt proper time to determine this buſineſs. There was now a pretty full repreſentation: It was not probable that any future time, there would be ſo great a number collected, certainly not at any period of a winter ſeſſion. It was true there was much important buſineſs before Congreſs: But what more important than the ſubject propoſed. It was a queſtion about which the people were much agitated.—As to the expence, that was an after-conſideration. The preſent object was only to fix the place. Whether the removal was to be made this or next year, was a diſtinct affair.

Mr. Sherman obſerved that he moved the ſecond Monday of December, merely to accommodate the gentlemen who were preſſing. It was evident that we ſhould have too little time this ſeſſion. If the gentleman from South-Carolina thought it too early a day for the ſouthern members, he was willing to agree to a more diſtant time.

In addition to the arguments for deferring this matter, there was another important conſideration. The union was not yet complete: North-Carolina and Rhode-Iſland had not yet a voice in the union. He thought their wiſhes and intereſt ought to be conſulted, and in a tranſaction which is to affect them ſo eſſentially, they ought to have a voice.—It was ſuppoſed that it would not be long before both thoſe ſtates would become members of government.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) moved, that the firſt Monday in January next ſhould be aſſigned for the taking up this ſubject. He was oppoſed to going into it at preſent, and enumerated ſeveral reaſons to ſhew that the other buſineſs could not be put off. The judiciary ſtill was preſſing, and had been the order of the day for ſeveral weeks. The funding of the public debt was alſo important, and what was earneſtly expected. It was of little conſequence he ſaid *where* the duty which the houſe owed to their conſtituents was executed, provided it was done, and done to their ſatisfaction.

Mr. Scott obſerved that a principle of the union in which we were bound was the principle of reciprocal and equal juſtice. He thought that the queſtion now before the houſe was a grand link in the chain of the federal ſyſtem. The peace of the United States depended as much on this as on any other queſtion which would come before Congreſs. An adoption of ſome ſuch meaſure was a piece of juſtice due to the extremities of the continent. It being therefore a point with them, and a point of juſtice too, he could not conceive how any gentleman who had the good of their country at heart could oppoſe it.

The reſolution held out this general idea, that the federal government ought to be fixed at that place which is moſt central with reſpect to population and territory, having an equal regard to the atlantic and the weſtern parts of the union. No man in the weſtern country ever wiſhed any thing further than that when the central line between the northern and ſouthern extremities was fixed, Congreſs ſhould eſtabliſh their ſeat as far back on this line, as the conveniency of maritime commerce would allow.

He thought thoſe people had a right to demand this. If this principle was given, the ſubject could not involve much debate.

He thought this was a favourable moment to ſettle the great queſtion which had agitated the maſs of the people for ſeveral years.—We might be aſſured that Congreſs at this time poſſeſſed all their virtue and innocence, but it was to be feared that would not be the caſe in future. Congreſs were now clear of all factions, and as deſtitute as poſſible of the ſpirit of party and local views. In a future day faction might drive the government to fix on ſome improper place, and one of two events would reſult from this; either they would be again obliged to remove, after expending great ſums of money on this imprudent eſtabliſhment, or the union would be diſſolved.

Mr. Livermore ſaid, that the two houſes had come to a reſolution to adjourn in next month.—Many weighty matters were ſtill before the legiſlature. How long a diſcuſſion of this ſubject would require, was uncertain. It might engroſs a great deal of time, and there was danger of it producing that animoſity and party ſpirit, which the meaſure itſelf propoſes to guard againſt. He wiſhes firſt to finiſh the organization of government, and the performance of thoſe important duties which the public were anxiouſly expecting of them.

I do not underſtand, ſaid he, that any gentleman is uneaſy at his preſent ſituation. I have heard no complaints. Congreſs are well accommodated in this city. There may be other places, to be ſure, in which they might find accommodations, but I believe both the citizens of New-York and the members of the Legiſlature are equally ſatisfied.—I have not heard of any memorial from the former, requeſting us to remove—Many parts of the country indeed ſeem to be in a fever to have us with them; eſpecially the ſtate of Pennſylvania—Carliſle, Lancaſter, Yorktown, German-town and Reading have ſent us abundance of petitions, ſetting forth their various advantages, and we wiſh that they may enjoy them. If they are pleaſantly ſituated, and have plenty of fiſh, we are glad to hear it.

I cannot ſee any reaſon for poſtponing all our important matters in order to conſider this. If we can diſpatch all theſe matters by next ſpring, and the road ſhould be ſo impaſſable, that we ſhould not be able to get home, I ſhall be for taking it up.

Mr. Livermore then obſerved, that the idea of a permanent ſeat was not itſelf ſtrictly true. As population grew, and as men of new principles and views took their ſeats in Congreſs, this permanent ſeat might be altered at pleaſure It was certainly wiſe in Congreſs to be œconomical.—It was always found a very expenſive thing to remove—And the finances of their country were not at preſent adequate to many new expences. A great variety of objects were neceſſary to be taken into view in fixing the ſeat of government beſides the mathematical centrality—The healthineſs of the ſituation was a capital circumſtance.

Mr. Scott objected to the cavalier manner in which he thought the gentleman treated the ſubject.

Mr. Jackſon ſaid the exiſtence of the union depended on this ſubject. The place of the ſeat of government was important in every view. It might be compared to the heart in the human body; it was a center from which the principles of life were carried to the extremities.

It was indifferent to him whether the ſubject was determined now or next ſeſſion, but he thought it beſt that the motion ſhould lie on the table.

Mr. Stone remarked, that this would be a very important buſineſs, and it was neceſſary to be extremely cautious in conducting. He knew of no queſtion which would have ſuch a tendency to produce heats and diviſions, and it was often the caſe that unhappy diviſions aroſe chiefly from an indiſcreet mode of conducting matters of this kind. He was glad to ſee the temperate ſpirit with which the houſe had ſet out, and he wiſhed it might continue. He apprehended that no queſtion would ſo fully try the temper of this body as the preſent.

The queſtion was then taken on Mr. Smith's motion, and was loſt.—Ayes 21—Noes 30.

The Speaker being about to put the queſtion on the ſecond Monday in December.

Mr. Ames roſe, and aſked if the original motion was not inconſiſtent with the reſolution of the houſe, to adjourn on the 22d of September? A committee had been appointed to report the buſineſs of the preſent ſeſſion. The committee reported, and ſo much of that report was accepted, as related to the time of adjournment. It ſeemed to him therefore, that the propoſition to take up this ſubject at the preſent time was ſuperceded. He was confident that it was inconſiſtent with that determination. It would become neceſſary, therefore, to reſcind that determination, and whether that would be done or not, would depend on the diſpoſition of the Senate. If they ſhould not concur, the Legiſlature would be obliged to leave the moſt important buſineſs unfiniſhed.

He ſaid he could not ſuppreſs ſome emotions of ſurprize, that gentlemen could bring forward queſtions which had not for their object the complete organization of the government. The government yet lies proſtrate and inanimate, and inſtead of infuſing life into it, and giving it motion, we have been in the firſt place altering our Conſtitution, and now we are going into a long diſcuſſion to determine where we ſhall fix.

If the gentleman's motion only involved a few abſtract propoſitions, it would ſtill be uncertain how difficult their deciſion might be. But were I a ſtranger I ſhould apprehend, from the manner in which the motion had been introduced, that it would be a queſtion agitated with as much acrimony as any whatever.

I have always found that even in the moſt trifling queſtions it is extremely difficult to obtain unanimity. What then muſt be the diviſion on a queſtion, which, gentlemen have ſaid, concerns the exiſtence or peace of the union! I believe it will involve as many paſſions as can reſide in the human heart. Every principle of local intereſt, of pride and honour, and even of patriotiſm itſelf are engaged. I am willing to pledge myſelf to the gentleman, that if the good of the union requires that the ſeat of government ſhould be fixed at Pittſburgh, I will vote for it. But I muſt now vote for poſtponing the buſineſs. It is not enough to determine where the ſeat of government ought to be, but it is neceſſary to prepare the public mind to agree with ours in the deciſion of queſtions of this magnitude. Our reaſons ought to be made public, and they ought to be the reaſons of the public.

When I left my conſtituents, I did not contemplate ſuch a thing as this, nor have I yet formed my opinion. When I do, I pledge myſelf that it ſhall not ſpring from local or ſelfiſh principles.

The gentlemen has brought forward this ſubject as a very important one. As ſuch we will conſider it. If it were to determine more on the centre of matters, it might be ſettled in a ſhort time—If we are to repreſent the oaks and the mountains—If the acres in the United States are to be repreſented, a few days of calculation may determine it.

I am of opinion that the centre of our government ſhould be ſo placed as to propel the blood to the extremities, with the moſt equitable and eaſy motion. I would place the head of the government, where it might guard moſt effectually the extremes, and protect the weak parts. It is my wiſh that the territory now ſubject to the laws of the union may continue ſo, and that the government may be ſo ſituated as to uſe its force with the beſt advantage to enſure the preſervation of the union, and obedience to its laws.

The gentleman from Connecticut has rightly ſaid that the ſtates of North-Carolina and Rhode-Iſland ſhould have a voice in this buſineſs.

I would not impute unworthy motives to the gentleman who introduced the motion; but I would aſk him whether the world at large ſhould not be equally convinced of their purity; whether in juſtice to himſelf, the public mind ſhould not be better prepared for the occaſion. I am not convinced that our government ſtill ſo ill cemented and ſo feeble, could ſtand the ſhock of ſuch a meaſure, and therefore I moſt earneſtly deprecate the event.

Mr. Scott and Mr. Hartley ſaid a few words, and Mr. Sedgwick propoſed that the laſt Tueſday in December be aſſigned for the buſineſs. The queſtion on this was loſt.

Mr. Sherman then withdrew his motion; and Mr. Smith, (S. C.) propoſed Thurſday ſe'nnight, which was negatived.

The queſtion for making this buſineſs the order of the day for Thurſday next, was then put, and carried.

AGRAM, June 10.

THE report lately ſpread that all the German troops of the army in Croatia, are proceeding by forced marches from the frontiers of Licania to Gradiſka is confirmed. They add, that theſe troops will not remain here, but advance immediately to diſlodge the Pacha of Travnik, poſted with 30 000 men between Birbir and Banjaluka.

WARSAW, June 6.

THE accounts received here of the Turkiſh force in the Black Sea make it amount to ſixteen ſhips of the line, and twenty-one frigates. In all 121 ſail, including bomb ketches, gun boats, &c.

STOCKHOLM, June 5.

A CORPS of about 1100 Ruſſians having aſſembled at a village called Rukiala, on the borders of the province of Carelia, waiting only for the arrival of a ſufficient number of pieces of ordnance to make an irruption into that province, Major Gripenberg, who was poſted in the neighbourhood, with a battalion of the regiment of Taſtehus and four cannon, reſolved to attack the enemy on the 17th ult. though his whole force conſiſted only of about 450 men. On their approach the Swedes were ſo fortunate as immediately to diſmount ſome field pieces, with which the Ruſſians diſputed the entrance of the village, and ſoon after the powder magazine of the enemy blew up by which a great number of them periſhed. The battle then commenced, and continued with great obſtinacy for upwards of 3 hours Major Gripenberg computes the loſs of the enemy at 400 killed, and a conſiderable number wounded. He quitted the field however, though he had only 17 killed and 30 wounded. The Ruſſians alſo after the action evacuated Rukiala and retreated to Sordawalla. The Swedes fired with red hot ſhot, being informed that the Ruſſians had depoſited their powder in one of the the adjoining houſes. Major Gripenberg has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel every officer under his command has been advanced one degree, and a reward of a Swediſh ducat is ordered to be given to each private ſoldier.

The port of Helſingfors is blocked up by a Ruſſian ſquadron.

On Tueſday night laſt his Swediſh Majeſty ſet out for Finland.

VIENNA, June 10.

ADVICE has been received from Croatia, that the Turks have been repulſed in a ſecond irruption which they had attempted to make into the Licca, in the Auſtrian territory, and that, after this defeat, the Auſtrians had taken a redoubt, with four iron cannon. In the evening of the 28th ult. the Turks retreated towards Vakup.

The laſt accounts from Moldavia ſtate, that the Prince of Saxe Cohourg with the army under his command, had reached Bakun that the Ruſſians were poſted in the environs of Gallacz; that a conſiderable number of the Turks were aſſembled near Fockſchan, and that the Grand Vizier had arrived on the Banks of the Danube, oppoſite to Iſmail.

OSTEND, June 26.

AN Imperial Ordinance was publiſhed on the 18th inſtant by which all the conceſſions and privileges granted or confirmed by the Emperor to the Province of Brabant as well as the whole contents of the Joyeuſe Entre are declared to be revoked and annulled; and a Supreme Council is eſtabliſhed at Malines, in lieu of the Provincial Council of Brabant, which is aboliſhed.

LONDON, July 7.

ALTHOUGH the King of France, on the 27th of laſt month, ſent his fiat to the Nobles, that they would immediately unite with the Tiers Etat, ſuch preparations are on foot as alarm the people exceedingly.

The Nobles, who cabal a-gainſt the popular proceedings, have had continual interviews with the King, and we are ſorry to declare, that his Majeſty's orders have been iſſued, commanding the Duc de Broglio to march with all poſſible diſpatch to Paris, at the head of all the foreign troops in the ſervice of France, that can be collected in Alſace and Lorraine. This army will amount to 25,000 men; and ſuch was the conſternation it occaſioned in the National Aſſembly, that the Comte Mirabeau aroſe, and declared, there could be but one purpoſe that the Court had in view, and it became the people to conſider in time where their remedy lay. The uproar thus occaſioned is beyond deſcription. Repeated meetings were held with the Duke D'Orleans, on the part of the people; and when the packet which brought this intelligence to the Duke of York, at York Houſe, came away, the Duke D'Orleans, it was underſtood, was looked up to by 30,000 military men in arms, who conſidered him as their leader.

July 8. Yeſterday morning the Right Hon. Lord Elgin, arrived in town from Paris, which place he left on Sunday laſt.—He travelled the journey in leſs than fifty hours. He confirms the account which we ſlightly mentioned in yeſterday's paper of tumults in the provinces. At Metz, the dearth of flour was ſuch, that the people, driven by hunger and deſpair, collected in great bodies, and attacked the houſes of ſeveral perſons whom they ſuſpected of hoarding meal. The Governor drew out two French regiments, and having furniſhed them with ammunition, ordered them to act againſt the mob. They refuſed. The Governor ordered them back to their quarters, but without taking from them the ammunition. Two German regiments were then brought out, which roufed the indignation of the national troops, who burſt from their quarters, and joined the mob. A dreadful havock was the conſequence. Upwards of a thouſand men on each ſide were killed, and at length the German regiments were overpowered. The Governor eſcaped in time from the fury of the populace. Such was the account of the affray in Paris when Lord Elgin left it; but no regular ſtatement of it had come before the public.

"The foreign troops from Lorrain and Alſace, were ſaid to be on their march to Paris or Verſailles. Marſhall Broglio, who is to have the command in the Iſle of France, is known to be a Royaliſt. The popular party, however, have no apprehenſions—The national army is with them, and the national army is in poſſeſſion of the principal towns; ſo that no money can be levied from the people without their concurrence.

July 10 Verſailles and Paris, when the laſt expreſs came away, were both fortified, and exhibited one general ſcene of the moſt dreadful confuſion. Eight additional regiments had arrived to defend Verſailles.

In our laſt paper we ſtated, that ſome French guards, who had been impriſoned by the Duke de Chatelet, had been releaſed from their confinement by a mob. The affair appearing likely to become ſerious, the national aſſembly were requeſted to beſeech the King to interfere in their behalf, and to pardon the indiſcretion of the mob. A committee of ſixteen members was accordingly appointed to wait on his Majeſty on their behalf, who returned the following anſwer in a letter to the Archbiſhop of Paris:—

"Sir, I have received an exact detail of what paſſed on the 30th of June. The violence employed to deliver the priſoners from the Abbey St Germain is highly deſerving puniſhment.—Every honeſt and peaceable citizen, as well as all deſcription of perſons have a particular intereſt to protect the laws for the public tranquility. I will, however, yield on the preſent occaſion to the petition of the aſſembly of repreſentatives, as it is their firſt requeſt, and I hope that nothing will happen in future to make me repent of my clemency. I truſt that this aſſembly will conſider the ſucceſs of thoſe meaſures of ſtill greater importance, which I ſhall find neceſſary to take for the re-eſtabliſhment of the public tranquility in the capital. A licentious ſpirit, and want of ſubordination are deſtructive to the public welfare, and if ſuffered to augment, will diſturb the happineſs, and breed diſtruſt in the mind of every citizen. Acquaint the States-General with the contents of this letter and doubt not, Sir, of my eſteem for you.

(Signed) LOUIS."

In the national aſſembly, the debates continue to be carried on with increaſing violence, and bid defiance to monarchy. M. de Mirabeau is the leader of the patriotic party. The few following expreſſions, which he made uſe of in the aſſembly of the States General, will tend to ſhew the unlimited freedom of ſpeech which prevails:

"No perſon on earth (ſays he) has the right to ſay in this aſſembly, I WILL, or I ORDER IT.—The plenitude of legiſlative power reſts here, and it would be folly for any member, or any individual whatever, to proteſt againſt the proceedings of a whole nation."

The news from France, by an expreſs received on Sunday night from the Duke of Dorſet, is to the following effect:—

The King is very much diſpleaſed with M. Neckar for adviſing him to recind the reſolutions he had taken, and has appointed the Marſhal de Broglio commander in chief of all his forces, a circumſtance unuſual in times of peace, as it has not been known this century.

From this we may conclude the King will not ſuffer things to remain long in the preſent ſtate. They are marching 20,000 troops from Lorraine towards Paris, which, with theſe in the vicinity, are to form a camp of 50,000 men. It is believed that his Majeſty has not yet abandoned the idea of enforcing his former reſolutions.

The current news at Conſtantinople is, that Karon Mirſa, the Sultan of Perſia, the declared enemy to Mahometan ſectaries, having over-run all Kurdiſtan, and taken 12,000 ſlaves, has laid ſiege to Bagdat; while another Perſian army has blockaded the city of Baſſora, one of the richeſt ports in the Turkiſh dominions. To theſe ſtorms from the eaſt, the Grand Signior appears indifferent, all his attention being directed towards Europe.

The magazines which have been formed for the continental armies, and the continued expectations of wheat to France, have ſince laſt March run up the prices of wheat from 106 to 214 rix dollars per laſt, at Hamburgh, Lubec, and other German ports.

July 15. This morning arrived at the General-Poſt-Office, a mail from New-York, but laſt from Halifax, brought to Falmouth by his Majeſty's packet boat, Thynne, Captain Wolfe, in 18 days.

According to letters received from the Engliſh conſul at Leghorn, the Ruſſian ſquadron at that port (which conſiſts only of one ſhip of fifty guns, two frigates, and the reſt ſloops and gallies) was compleatly ready, but had not ſailed—they wait notice of the ſailing of the Algerine fleet to the Archipelago.

By the ſame channel we learn, that the Venetians are to reinforce the Muſcovites on this occaſion, at four days notice, with four men of war, if demanded by the Ruſſian commander in chief in the Mediterranean.

The King of Pruſſia has ordered his troops to be in readineſs for marching, and all officers whoſe health will not permit their undergoing a campaign are ordered to ſend their names in immediately.

One principal reaſon of the preſent ſcarcity of grain in Holland is the late troubles; another, the very bad harveſt in Zealand, which is the principal granery of the United Provinces. In the Zealand iſlands the proſpect of the enſuing harveſt is happily very promiſing.

The keel of the Ville de Paris of 120 guns, is laying down at Chatham, by ſome of the taſk companies of ſhipwrights in that deck-yard, upon the ſlip from whence the Royal George of 110 guns was lately launched.

Diſpatches were received in town on Wedneſday from Mr. Elliot at Copenhagen. The Court of Denmark has at laſt, after repeated remonſtrances from the Courts of Great Britain and Berlin, through their reſpective ambaſſadors, formally ſigned an inſtrument, agreeing to the obſervance of a perfect neutrality in the proſecution of the war between Ruſſia and Sweden; ſo that her fleet will not join Ruſſia (except the ſtipulated force in caſe the Ruſſian dominions ſhould be attacked, according to the articles of treaty between Ruſſia and Denmark.) At the ſame time the Danes have had the addreſs to procure an indemnification from the two above-mentioned powers, in caſe of a rupture between Denmark and the Czarina at any future period, on account of any miſunderſtanding that may ariſe in conſequence of the part which the Court of Copenhagen have been induced to take through the above repreſentations and memorials.

July 18. On Saturday, the populace of Paris attacked the guard at the Palais Royal, and cut ſome of the officers to pieces. The rage this violence generated, naturally increaſed, and the people attacked one of the camps near Paris, a circumſtance which neceſſarily provoked reſiſtance, and a general affray enſued. Pending this, a man employed by the government, obtained admittance into Paris, and proceeded to paſte ſome placards or proclamations from the King, about the public ſtreets of the city. He had not affixed many to the walls of gates, and other great edifices, before he was ſeized by the mob, and ſacrificed in the cruelleſt manner to the fury of the moment.

On Saturday at noon, M. Neckar and M. Montmorin received their diſmiſſion. The former, it is imagined, ſet off immediately for Switzerland. Others think he was put into confinement, as he has not ſince been ſeen.

When the expreſs left Paris, the city was ſuffering a cannonade from the Boulevards, which the meſſenger heard continue for a conſiderable time, while he was purſuing his route to Calais.

On the road from Paris to Calais, he was ſtopped at almoſt every town, and would not have been ſuffered to proceed, but that the Duke of Dorſet had luckily furniſhed him with the paſſport of a paſſenger. The mob, however, every where obliged him to cry out, Vive le Tiers Etat.

The ſhock thus given to the warm hopes of the people ſtupified them for a time; but the people crouded to the Palais Royal. The French troops declared their reſolution to act for the people. Towards the evening of Sunday the Palais Royal was ſurrounded by the Swiſs troops, and the meſſenger who brought diſpatches to M. de Calonne, and who ſet out two hours later than Lady Elizabeth Foſter's ſervant, confirms, that the troops had begun to fire on the multitude, and that the people had attacked one of the camps. It was reported alſo, that an arret was iſſued for ſeizing the Duc d'Orleans, and ſeveral attempts made to take him, but all miſcarried.—The charge was, that he had iſſued 110,000 crowns, on a pretence of relieving the wants of the people in reſpect to the ſcarcity of corn; but that in reality it was employed to encourage inſurrection.

Many people have been killed in the affrays and ſkirmiſhes which have happened. Almoſt all the ſhops are conſtantly ſhut, and a general diſtruſt ruſes there. People preſs in crouds to get their money from the Caiſſe d'Eſcompte. M. Neckar is gone off at the King's command, and he is very fortunate to have eſcaped from ſuch confuſion. It is ſaid the King himſelf is gone from Verſailles.

Letters received from Amſterdam to-day, bring an account that an expreſs is arrived there with the news of the Swediſh fleet being out from Carlſcroon, in force at ſail of the line and 16 frigates—if ſo, they will prevent the junction of the Ruſſian fleet, which ſailed from Copenhagen, with their grand fleet, off Revel.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept 22.

WE have received ſeveral newſpapers and hand-bills down to the 23d of July, publiſhed by the patriotic party in France; by which we learn, that the Marquis de la Fayette is choſen Commander in Chief of the popular forces, and has accepted of the appointment. The States General continue to ſit, notwithſtanding they were diſſolved by the King, and the city of Paris is governed by a town council, in imitation of our American councils of ſafety, at the beginning of the late revolution. The papers alluded to are publiſhed by authority of that council, who wiſh to adhere as much as poſſible to the ancient forms, until the liberty of the preſs ſhall be eſtabliſhed by law. We ſhall lay extracts from thoſe publications as ſoon as we can obtain accurate tranſlations thereof; and we expect to be able to give the firſt extract in our paper of to-morrow.

Capt Waters, who arrived at Boſton the 9th inſtant, from Elſineur, which place he left the 15th of July, brings the following intelligence from thence and St. Peterſburg.

About the latter end of June accounts were received that the Ruſſian army had gained a compleat victory over the Swediſh forces, and preparations were made for celebrating the ſame next day; but inſtead thereof, next day publications were poſted at every corner of the city, forbidding any body to ſpeak about politics, on pain of death. The reaſon for this was, that another account had been rumoured, more generally believed to be the true one, viz. That the Ruſſian army had been defeated, and in the battle one of the Empreſs's oldeſt generals had been ſlain, together with a great many others, among whom was one general, a Swede by birth, who deſerted from the King of Sweden laſt year in Finland. Capt. Waters could not relate the particulars of the battle, but from the accounts he could collect, underſtood the loſs on the Ruſſian ſide had been conſiderable. He alſo reports, that on the 6th of July he paſſed a Ruſſian fleet of 20 ſail, 15 of which were of the line, lying at anchor off Revel: At Boruchoim he fell in with the Swediſh fleet, conſiſting of 22 or 24 ſhips of the line, 10 large frigates, and ſeveral ſmaller veſſels. At Copenhagen lay ten more Ruſſian men of war, ready to ſail, to join the aforementioned fleet at Revel, but were afraid to go out. Capt. Waters ſays, that the Ruſſians ſeem to be afraid of the Swedes at ſea, and thinks they will not riſque an engagement this year. He has heard ſome Ruſſian officers ſay, that if in the engagement laſt year it had not been calm, the Swedes would have totally deſtroyed the whole fleet. The Danes are not likely to take an active part in the war, but have fitted out eight ſhips of the line, though they were not compleatly manned, to protect their coaſts.

REVOLUTIONS of PARIS.

Inſcribed to the NATION.

The Fifth Edition, augmented.

Les grands ne nous paroiſſent grands
Que parceque nous ſommes à genoux——
——Levons nous.

"The great are only great in our eyes becauſe we ſtoop before them——Let us riſe."

From the 12th to the 17th July, 1789.

NO ſooner was Mr. Necker's departure known in this city, than the conſternation became general; the people driven to diſpair, and ſeeking a remedy to the complicated evils that aſſailed them, ſet fire to ſeveral *barriers* or gates, moved to different places and formed wild deſultory ſchemes, while the citizens in a dead ſilence, bathed in tears, conſulted with each other. At about 5 o'clock, on Sunday the 12th of July, a number of citizens aſſembled at the Palais Royal, ſent orders to ſhut up all the Theatres, which was immediately executed. This mark of reſpect ſhewn to a great man, clearly aſcertained to what a degree the public affliction had riſen.

They went next to the houſe of Mr. Curtius; to requeſt that artiſt to part with the buſts or portraits of the Duke of Orleans and M. Necker. Thoſe buſts were carried

about in triumph, although decorated with crapes, as a symbol of the disgrace of those great men*, and the people cried—— "*Chapeau bas*," down with your hats; to shew their profound veneration. The procession was numerous; it moved along the Boulevards and the Rue St. Martin; The citizens that composed it had engaged a detachment of the Paris guards to accompany them, for the sake of good order. They went through the streets called St. Martin, Grenetat, St. Denis, La Ferronerie, and St. Honore, to the Place Vendoure †. Then a detachment of the Royal German regiment‡ attempted to fall on the people, who threw stones at them; the soldiers engaged with the mob; the bust of Mr. Necker was broke, and that of the Duke of Orleans only escaped, because a dragoon could not reach it with his sabre ¶. But these base soldiers, whom the national assembly may immediately disband, and declare infamous, dared to fire upon the people. A soldier of the French guards, who was without arms, was killed, and some persons were wounded. At the same instant, their chief, the Prince de Lambese, that odious aristocrat, appeared near the Pont-Tourant of the Thuilleries, and had the wanton cruelty to attack citizens who were walking and had no arms, but their canes in their hands; there, with the stroke of his sabre, without any motive, he felled down an old man who was retiring with his friend; some young men attempted to advance, but the soldiers fired upon them. Immediately every one, struck with a panic, took to flight; a cannon shot was fired, and the alarm was spread every where. Some desperate citizens entered into the Palais Royal, crying, "To arms! To arms!" A motion had already been made in that garden¶, to assemble at the town-house, under the direction of the electors for the city||; and in fact every one ran thither; they shewed themselves in several places, some on foot and others on horseback, and particularly on the *Place de Louis XV.* where they met some hussars and some soldiers of Royal Allemand; but nothing remarkable happened there. During that interval, some Patriotic soldiers of the French guards, escaped from their barracks in spite of their officers, and flew with intrepidity to the *Place de Louis XV.* A detachment of Royal Allemand had advanced along the Boulevards§, the guards fired, the dragoons returned their fire; but a cannon fired from the Depot des Gardes‡, and followed by a firing of musketry, forced those strangers to fly with precipitation, leaving eleven of their men killed and wounded on the spot. Their arms and accoutrements were taken away, and have been considered as the first pledges of victory.

At eleven o'clock, several other detachments of the French guards forced their barracks, and a march along the Boulevards, St. Dennis and Bonne-Nouvelle, to the place de Louis XV. The firing of some musquetry was heard in the night This morning, the 13th, at 9 o'clock, the alarm bell was rung to summon the citizens together. The citizens of all ranks and ages, able to bear arms, are flocking to the standards of their respective districts; they obey the powerful calls of their country and of liberty, and step forth to defend their friends, their brethren, and themselves, compelled by our base oppressors who have betrayed their oaths and their duty; they oppose force to justice, they deceive the King's goodness—it is our task, then, to shew that our demands are equitable, and that the victory is due to justice and honesty, and not to the dark intrigues of vile couriers, tainted with vices and loaded with shame—their triumph would irritate Heaven: No—such despicable creatures can never conquer legions of citizens, enlightened by true philosophy, and armed with the sacred rights of nations of reason and of liberty. Fear not, ye brave people, ye intrepid citizens—liberty will be the reward of your toils.

* It was then believed that the Duke of Orleans had received orders to go into exile.

† *Place*, in French, means a public square, as Hanover-Square, Grosvenor-Square, &c. in London.

‡ Royal Allemand—There are nine German regiments of infantry in France, and their names are, Royal Allemand, Alsace, La Marck, Nassau, Roval Deux Ponts, or Zweybruck, Hesse Darmstadt, Royal Swedois (a Spanish corps on the German establishment) Salm-Salm and Schonau, besides several regiments of cavalry and dragoons. The Irish brigade consists of three regiments, Walsh, Dillon and Berwick, infantry— The Swiss regiments of foot, besides the guards, are six, viz. Castella, Courten, Diesback, Lullin de Chateauveux, Salis and Salis Samade, besides Italian, Hungarian, Corsican, and other foreign regiments.

¶ The Palace Royal is a palace belonging to the Duke of Orleans. The gardens of that palace is the usual place of rendevouz of the people.

‖ The reader will remember that the Delegates to the States-General were chosen by electors appointed by the different districts, nearly in the same manner as the President of the United States is elected by the Constitution of this country.

§ A public walk round Paris, lined with trees on each side.

‡ A guard-house for the French guards stationed in Paris.

RICHMOND, October 1.

THE Bank of Philadelphia, and of New-York, have, we hear, loaned to our New Congressional Government, each the sum of 50,000 dollars, to enable the Congress to discharge the debts incurred by their present session, and to establish the intended FEDERAL city on "the east bank of the Susquehannah." This manœuvre must demonstrate to the most obdurate member of that honourable body, the absolute necessity of an IMMEDIATE removal from those sinks and sources of venality and corruption.

Extract of a letter from one of the commissioners to his friend in Augusta, dated Rock Landing, August 6.

"I had an express on Monday from the nation, with letters from Mr M'Gillivray and Mr. Galphin. The Indians will be here to the day in large numbers, and I dare venture to predict a good and lasting peace. I expect the prisoners and some property will be brought in about the latter end of next week."

From the DAILY ADVERTISER.

MESSRS PRINTERS,

BE pleased to publish the inclosed letter from a gentleman sent by the Patowmac company, to examine the state of the navigation of that river, and ascertain the most practicable communication between it, and the waters of the Ohio.

ALEXANDRIA, SEPT. 2, 1789.

"AS your countrymen have committed to your care a very important trust, any information which can throw the smallest light upon their interest I trust will be acceptable to you Under this impression, I take the liberty of sending you some observations which I made in an excursion up Patowmac river, and across the Allegany mountain, to some branches of the western waters. By the desire of the Patowmac company, Mr. Smith, (the conductor of the Patowmac works) and myself, proceeded from the Great falls up the river in a boat, which, if moderately loaded, would have taken from thirty to forty barrels, till we got twelve miles above Fort Cumberland, and could with conveniency have continued our route in the same boat to the mouth of the New creek, which is thirteen miles higher up the North Branch, than the place at which we stopped; but being strangers to that part of the river, and being informed by the inhabitants of the country, that the river was then lower than it had been for some years past, we were fearful that in case the dry weather should continue during our progress over the mountain, the river might be rendered so shallow as to prevent our getting the boat down again;—we therefore proceeded from this place (Captain Daniel Cresap's) on foot along the side of the river to the mouth of Savage river. To this place the navigation may be extended, and not much higher without incuring too great an expence for the present times The mouth of the Savage is two hundred and ten miles from tide water at the bottom of the Little Falls, where large vessels may come. After passing the Falls at the mouth of the Shanandoah river, we found no fall which would prevent a boat passing up or down with ease and safety, except in those seasons when the river is very low, then, in the broad parts the water is shallow, and requires to be collected or deepened in those parts which does not appear to be either difficult or expensive to accomplish. From the mouth of Savage we went along the State road to the top of the Allegany mountain, and from thence to the waters of Deep creek (which take their rise in the Green Glades) thirteen miles from the mouth of Savage, four miles below the place where the road crosses this water; it is large enough for boats, is gentle and deep, and will afford a good navigation down to the falls in the Yohogany (of which this creek is a branch) called Ohiophyle Fall, near the ——; so that seventeen miles will join the waters of Patowmac and Yohogany. From the mouth of Savage to little Yohogany, one miles above the forks, is twenty two miles, to big Yohogany twenty four miles, to Salt Lick creek, a branch of Cheat river, thirty miles, to Cheat river, at the Ford at Dunkard bottom, thirty-seven miles and a quarter, to Morgan town fifty miles, to Clerksburg eighty miles, to the mouth of Muskingum one hundred and forty miles. These distances, except the last, are from actual measurement. Cheat river at Dunkard bottom, is nearly or quite as large as Shanandoah at Snicker's or Keyes's ferry, and is a fine gentle river, except two falls which are now passed frequently, and may at a small expence, be rendered safe and easy. The course of the road from the mouth of the Savage to Cheat river, is nearly due west. About the mouth of Savage river and George's creek, are inexhaustable beds of coal; some of which the river has laid bare—we found them easy to dig, and the coal of good quality. This range or bed of coal extends along the first ridge of the Allegany mountain to Will's creek, above Cumberland; from which place we saw them carrying coal for the nail manufactory, at Hager's town. Upon our return from the other side of the Allegany mountain one or two days moderate rain has raised the river, and we found the navigation in that state much better than we expected. Two boats came down from Old town with tobacco, two or three from Opeckon with flour; and we went in company with two from Shepherd's town; one of which was more than seventy feet long and when fully loaded, would carry from 120 to 130 barrels of flour; these boats went quite down to the Great Falls; and I was informed by captain Shepherd, that one thousand barrels of flour had been sent down the river this spring from Shepherd's town only. If we allow ten miles from the head of the tide to the big Falls, and seventeen from the mouth of the Savage to Deep creek—Patowmac has but twenty-seven miles land carriage at this day to the western waters, and in two or three years at farthest, ten of these miles will be taken away. From fort Cumberland to the setlements on Yohogany is twenty-one miles, to the Ohiophyle falls miles, below which there is a good navigation to Pittsburg. From Fort Cumberland to Fort Pitt or Pittsburg, is one hundred and fourteen miles. From Fort Cumberland to Bedford is thirty miles, and a good road. I am fully satisfied there can be no navigation found between the eastern and western waters which approaches so near, which will have so good and short a portage, and which can be affected at so small an expence. I am acquainted with the Susquehanna, let there be an actual survey made of that river and its branches, which can be rendered navigable the farthest towards the western waters, as there has been of Patowmac, and I am certain that the difference in favor of Patowmac will be found greater than any person can believe who has not examined them both with an eye of observation. The following branches of Potowmac, when improved, will afford a very extensive navigation, and chiefly through a very fertile country Monocasy about thirty miles, Shanandoah one hundred and eighty miles, Conogocheague about twenty-five miles, Cape Capon the same distance or perhaps farther, the south branch from seventy to eighty miles, and Paterson's creek about twenty miles; through which these waters flow, is remarked for the richness of the land, and is in general thick settled. After giving you this sketch of the Patowmac, its branches and the Allegany mountains, permit me to mention to you that fine extensive valley lying upon the south-east side of what is called the North mountain, and which extends from the river Susquehanna to James river: I believe I may be bold to say that no quarter of America or perhaps of the world, can produce a body of land of such extent, equal to this in quality, and blessed with so salubrious an air; the necessaries of life are here produced in the greatest abundance, add to this that iron ore, with every convenience for refining it is found here in large quantities and of excellent quality, and coal discovers itself in such large quantities upon the margin of the river (from whence it may with ease be conveyed to any part of the continent) as to pronounce it inexhaustible. Should the seat of our empire move westwardly, which sound policy now requires, and which it must do sooner or later from the increasing weight on that side, there is a most beautiful and healthy situation for a large city at the place where Fort Frederick stands, upon the north banks of Patowmac The State of Maryland holds two hundred acres of land at this place, and the State in this part is only five miles wide, so that Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia, might each be gratifyed in contributing to the formation of the federal city by fixing it at that place. From the luxuriance of the soil all around, from the many branches of the Patowmac which penetrate the country in different directions to a great distance, the most abundant supply of every kind of provision will at all times be commanded, and by the river Patowmac every foreign article, whether of luxury or convenience, may be procured in the same abundance and with the same ease as on the sea coast. Within the limits of your city might be a cannon foundary, an ore bank, forge and other manufactories. From the Great falls to George town sixteen miles, to Alexandria eighteen miles and an half. Should you incline to approach nearer the tide water, William's port, and Shepherd's town in the same valley, and Frederick town near Monocasy and below the Blue Ridge afford most desirable situations.

I am, Sir, &c &c.

Just Published,

And for sale by the PRINTER *hereof*,

The VIRGINIA ALMANAC,

For the YEAR 1790.

For LONDON,

The HELEN,

Captain GOODLEY,

Now lading at York-town

to the address of Mr THOMAS BLANEY. The Helen is a fine staunch vessel, two years old, double decked and sheathed; two-thirds of the cargo engaged, will certainly sail in October For freight or passage apply to Patrick Macauley, & Co. Hanover-town; the master on board; or to

ALEXANDER MACAULEY.

YORK Sept. 25, 1789.

A stolen Horse recovered.

THE subscriber on the 26th inst. (September) apprehended a negro fellow in the upper end of Goochland county, in possession of a likely bay HORSE, 8 years old, branded on the near buttock T, and is about 14 hands and a half high. The negro has since made his escape, and left behind him a coarse blue broadcloth coat, and a duffil one, also several other articles of cloathing. Any person proving his property, may have by it applying to

HOWELL LEWIS.

GOOCHLAND, September 28, 1789.

NOTICE.

ON the 6th of August, 1789 I apprehended a certain JOSEPH YATES, who (as he confessed) stole from SAMUEL WILSON, of North Carolina, on Dann river, a sorrel HORSE, about 7 years old, 5 feet 1 inch high, a small star in his forehead, off hind foot white, lately branded on the near shoulder S, a sore on his neck which apparently was occasioned by bleeding. The thief hath lately escaped from the jail of Rockingham county. The horse I have in possession, and will deliver him to any person properly authorised to receive him on the necessary payment for his keeping being paid to

JOHN SMITH.

EXCELLENT *and* EXTENSIVE

PASTURAGE,

Under good fence, may be had at the FALLS PLANTATION, *by the day, week or month, on moderate terms.*

Chesterfield (Aberdeen) June 4, 1789.

COMMITTED to the jail in the city of Williamsburg, the first day of August, 1789, a negro man by the name of PETER, who says he belongs to Thomas Johnson, of Louisa county, and formerly belonged to John Boswell of said county, he is a tall fellow about 30 years of age, of a tawney complexion, he has lost his toes, and bee i shot in one of his knees, which deprives him of the use of it in some measure: The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. JOHN CRUMP, jailor.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in the upper end of Chesterfield county, a bay MARE, 4 feet 7 inches high, 10 years old, neither docked nor branded, both hind feet white, some saddle spots and white hairs in her mane and tail, lame in her fore leg, a large star in her forehead, and a small snip on her nose. Appraised to 8l. JOHN GOODE, jun.

POET's CORNER.

The BELLOWS DISSECTED.

LONG had poor bellows puff'd the fire,
And made a glorious heat;
Fill'd ev'ry moderate man's desire,
To warm the hands and feet.——
By length of time and common use,
Their wind began to fail;
The nozzle oftentimes came loose,
And now and then a nail.

The maid perplex'd, her master shews,
And asks a better pair:
The money got, away she goes,
And leaves the old ones there.
These he took up and turn'd about,
Exam'in'd ev'ry crack;
First felt the clapper, then the snout—
'How things are torn to rack!'

A poise he made—At length, says he,
'My pen and ink, John, bring;
Methinks my bellows paints to me,
The fav—r of a K—g.'—
I thought him mad:—but up he took
The bellows in his hand;
And with a pond'rous cunning look,
First broke the outer band.

'This, as a girdle, first, he cries,
Is nail'd to keep the wind;
The nails drove thick, of mod'rate size,
Keep all within confin'd:
So favour, favour, is the nail
That keeps the taxes high;
Which, once but loos'd, would never fail,
Like wind to make them fly.

The heart, or clapper next, d'ye see,
Is made of wood and leather;
The first took off, the last will be
No heavier than a feather:
So is the heart of him I paint,
Two diff'rent sides it wears;
Take off the upper crusty taint,
It sinks beneath its fears.

The inside full of filth appears,
Clogg'd up with dirt and coals;
And all a dusty lining wears,
Adorn'd with sev'ral holes:
Such is the man, whose entrails all
Are clogg'd with ulcerous sores;
Besmear'd around with blacken'd gall,
Which issue thro' the pores.

The ribs bend like his crooked mind,
And stubborn keep their place;
'Bides in the leather, as design'd,
As he keeps in his race.
The handles, made to blow with ease,
Do fairly represent;
That he can handle whom he please,
Tho' all are discontent.

The ring above the nozzle end
Reminds me of his state;
Encircled round by never a friend,
But those whom freedom hate.
One thing is wanting to complete
The draught I here have made;
My bellows gone—He keeps his seat,
And drives his usual trade.

Behind the fire now they lie,
To perish in the flame;
Yet, tho' I hope he may'nt so die,
Be all his comfort shame;
Till time shall show him once a man,
True to his K—g and trust;
Do for the poor whate'er he can,
And rub off ev'ry rust.'

WILMINGTON, September 9.

Port-au-Prince, August 19.

HIS Majesty's frigate L'Engageante, commanded by M. de Lajaille, arrived here yesterday from Brest, after a passage of 30 days.

M. le Compte de Penier, Chief d'Escadre of the naval forces, Knight of the royal and military order of St Lois, appointed by his Majesty the 1st of July, Governor General of the leeward islands, is arrived here in the above frigate.

The following Ordinance is extracted from a Port-au-Prince paper, of August 19, 1789. The public will excuse the stiffness of the translation, as the translator had not time to give it an English dress.

Ordinance concerning the introduction of foreign flour and biscuit into the ports of the Cape, Port-au-Prince and des Cayes, during the months of October and November, of the present year. August 10, 1789, extracted from the registers of the superior council of St. Dominique.

Alexander de Vincent, &c. and Francois Barbe de Marbois, &c.

The event has proved the necessity of the introduction of foreign flour into this colony during, the four preceding months, the wants in this respect have not yet ceased, and although the reports which have reached us from the* kingdom, give reason to hope for an abundant supply, the colony cannot profit by it before the end of the year. The prohibition to export flour from the port of Bordeaux, announces that there will not be sufficient sent, and the subsistence of the inhabitants may be compromised if care be taken to provide for some time to come. We are assured that if the permission granted has not had the intended effect, it is because on the one hand, the merchants and traders of the colony, uncertain of the extent of foreign operations, have feared a concurrence which threatened loss, and on the other, foreigners themselves, at the close of some disadvantageous speculations, have suddenly stopped shipping; we have thought it our duty to make the necessary dispositions to prevent, as much as is in our power, these inconveniences, and those which accompany them, whether it be scarcity, or the excessive abundance which almost always follows the increase of want, and we have thought that the most certain means of attaining this end, consists in the public knowledge of the amount of importations, which abate themselves when quantity imported is in proportion to the consumption, and increase when knowledge is obtained of their insufficiency; but in seeking thus to prepare without checking the return to a mode regular and accustomed, we have considered that this step has been the more difficult, as the colony which received its substance from abroad, the kingdom which habitually furnish us, and the United States which in this moment of scarcity supply the national commerce, are seperated at too great a distance for their respective situations to be known every where, at the time when it might be necessary to stop such foreign importations; that the American trades dwelling in towns far distant from each other, cannot concert together to determine precisely the quantity necessary to be shipped, by the insufficiency of what they have before sent, that all expeditions to obtain this article should be made from the colony itself, where the present and probable wants are better known; in short, we have to insure the French merchants and navigators the means to supply the ports of this colony with sufficient cargoes, for those which may be procured in the United States, their returns, and grants in their favor permission to export the colonial produce, which in respect to foreigners must follow the importation. From those causes, by virtue of the powers vested in us by his majesty, we have ordained and do ordain as follows:

Art. I. In conformity to his Majesty's orders, no vessel, French or other coming from foreign places loaded with flour and biscuit, shall be admitted, counting from the day of the registering of this present ordinance, in any other than the ports of Cape, Port-au Prince, and des Cayes, and if they should arrive at other ports, by virtue of permission formerly granted, and which extends to the 1st day of October next; it shall prohibit them to break bulk, and enjoined immediately to quit the ports and seas of this colony, if, notwithstanding, they should rather chuse not to proceed to one of the aforesaid entrepots.

II. It is permitted to all captains of French vessels to depart from the ports of Cape, Port au-Prince, and des Cayes, with sugars and coffee for the ports of the United States, paying the rights d'octroi, and domain d'Occident; also to return before the first of the month December next, with flour and biscuit, to the amount of the produce which they have exported from the colony. If any vessel, however, be detained by contrary winds, or by unforeseen accidents, proved by vouchers from the Consuls of France, at New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore or Norfolk, that they had quitted the continent before the 10th of November, they shall be admitted into the above ports of entrepot.

III. The Captains and Masters of French vessels, who are desirous to fit out to this effect, presenting to us or our deputies at the Cape of aux Cayes, a petition to the end that they may obtain permission to export sugar and coffee to foreign ports to the amount of a quantity determined in the said petition, will, be permitted to introduce into the colony a quantity of flour and biscuit, proportioned to the price of the commodities exported by them; they joining in support of their demand a certificate shewing that they navigate between the kingdom and the colony, or between the colony and the United States. The said certificates shall be delivered at the Cape by the chamber of commerce, at Port-au-Prince and aux Cayes by five domestic merchants, of whom two at least shall be taken from among the traders appointed to declare the price of flour for the assize weight of bread, and upon the view of said petition and vouchers in support, all permissions shall be granted to them.

IV. Foreign vessels loaded with flour and biscuit, which shall arrive in the ports of enterpot before the 1st of October next, or which shall have arrived in other ports before said day, shall be sent to the ports of entrepot, as is said in the first article, and their arriving before the fifteenth of the same month, shall be admitted to the benefit of the permission, which to them has been already granted, and passing the said delays, no foreign vessel shall be admitted into the colony, unless they conform themselves to what shall be written in the following articles.

V. All foreign vessels of the burthen of sixty tons or upwards, actually in the ports of entrepot of the colony, or which shall arrive here before the 15th of October next, may then sail to fetch foreign flour and biscuit from foreign ports; but shall be held to present to us previously a petition, or to our deputies at the Cape and Aux Cayes, to the effect that they may obtain permission, which shall be granted to them under the proper condition of insuring their effective return with flour and biscuit.

VI. Every foreign vessel, or French vessel coming from foreign ports, which, after the first of October, shall arrive in the colony with a load of flour and biscuit, without being furnished with the aforesaid permissions, shall be seized by the officers of the admiralty, and the prosecution shall be issued conformable to the rules concerning the contraband trade.

VII. There shall be published every week in the gazettes of the Cape, a statement of flour and biscuit imported by the national or foreign commerce, and in the gazettes of Port au-Price and Aux Cayes; and at the begining of each month a summary statement of flour and buiscuit imported in the preceding month.

VIII. After the 30th of the month of November next, the regulations prohibitive, which we only suspend, for the articles expressed in the present ordinance, resuming their force and vigor in the manner that every vessel engaged in foreign commerce, which, after the date of the 1st of December next, should be found having on board the said articles, a prosecution shall be issued by the officers of the admiralty who shall pronounce the penalty held out by these ordinances, excepting the case expressed in the 2d article.

IX. The rights d'octroi, and de domain d'occident, shall be paid into the hands of the receiver of the l'octroi, as well by French as foreigners, regard being had to those; and that of one per cent shall be paid only by foreigners at the importation and exportation agreable to the valuation of the produce and merchandize, by us ref lved every three months.

X. Reminding as much as is necessary, the disposition of the letters patent of the month of October, 1717, the regulations of the 30th of August 1784, and other regulations concerning the contraband trade, which shall be executed in every point, excepting where contrary to the disposition of the present ordinance, to which we are agreed by the power invested in us by his majesty and the instructions he has given us.

Praying, &c.

Given at Port-au-Prince, &c. the 10th August, 1789,

Signed, de Vincent and de Marbois, by M the dcommandant in chief. Signed Lemoine, by the intendant. Signed Marchant,

Registered by the Greffe of the superior council of St. Domingo, 11th August, 1789.

TO BE SOLD,

For CASH, on Wednesday the 28th of October, on the plantation where Mrs. Tease now lives, in Augusta, near Rockfish-Gap,

SEVERAL LIKELY VIRGINIA BORN

SLAVES,

to enable us to discharge the debts of the estate of William Tease, deceased

MARY TEASE, Executrix.
ROBERT LOVE, Executor.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 1, 1789.

By virtue of a DEED of TRUST, made to the subscribers by the late Gen. Thomas Nelson, will be sold at Hanover courthouse, on Thursday the first day of October,

ALL THAT

TRACT OF LAND,

Lying on Pamunkey river,

In the county of Hanover, known by the name of

BULLFIELD.

Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaser, on giving bond with security to be approved of by the subscribers, and to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid.

NATHANIEL BURWELL,
FRANCIS WILLIS, jun.
WILLIAM NELSON, jun.
THOMAS NELSON, jun. } *Trustees.*

York, August 20, 1789.

County Court CLERKS, MERCHANTS,
SHERIFFS, NAVAL OFFICERS,
And others may be furnished with any of the undermentioned BLANKS,
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE,
By the PRINTER, *hereof, viz.*

COUNTY COURT.

PETITION & SUMMONS.	EXECUTIONS.
SUBPOENAS.	EXECUTORS BONDS.
WRITS.	ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ATTACHMENTS.	ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.

EXECUTIONS BONDS, of four kinds.	APPEARANCE ditto.
	PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.

COMMON BONDS.	POWER OF ATTORNEY.
NOTES OF HAND.	SEAMAN's ARTICLES.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.	INDENTURES.
BILLS OF LADING.	DUTY BONDS.
BILLS OF SALE.	CLEARANCES.
DEEDS OF TRUST.	PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,

OF VARIOUS FORMS.

May be had at this Office.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,

Printed since the REVISED CODE, viz. for the years 84, 85, 87, & 88.

Also M'MURRAY's MAP *of the* UNITED STATES.